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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

As the Legislature opens to-day we re-publish a list of all those who were duly elected in February last. We also furnish the present list of Nobles. This list will be found extremely useful during the ensuing session, and everyone interested in the politics of the Kingdom ought to furnish himself with a copy of the same.

HOUSE OF NOBLES.

Their Excellencies W M Gibson, J M Kapena, Chas T Gulick, Paul Neumann, (ex officio), J O Dominis, P P Kanoa, Honorable S G Wilder, P Kanoa, C R Bishop, John E Bush, J Mott Smith, W T Martin, J P Parker, H Kuikelani, J I Dowsett, A S Clegborn, P Isenberg, G Rhodes, C H Judd, H A Widemann, Junius Kaae, J S Walker, Joseph Henry S Martin, George W. Macfarlane.

REPRESENTATIVES.

OAHU.

HONOLULU—Honorable J L Kaulukou, Jas Keau, J T Baker, E K Lilihalani.

EWA AND WAIANAE—Frank Brown. WAILUA—J Amara. KOOLAULO—Cecil Brown. KOOLAUPOKO—Asa Kaulia.

MAUI.

LAHAINA—J W Kalua, L Aholo. KANAPALI—John Richardson. WAILUKU—L W P Kanealii, W O Smith.

MAKAWAO—J Kamakele. HANA—J Gardner. MOLOKAI AND LANAI—S K Kupihea, J Nakaleka.

HAWAII.

HILO—J Nawahi, D H Hitchcock. HAMAKUA—J K Kaunamano, KOHALA—Godfrey Brown. NORTH KONA—G W Pilipo. SOUTH KONA—D H Nahinu. KAU—J Kaubane. PUNA—J M Kauwila.

KAUAI.

LIHUE AND KOLOA—S B Dole. WAIMEE AND NIHAU—W E Rowell. HANALEI—G B Palohau.

THE NEW NOBLES.

An important addition has been made to the House of Nobles, by His Majesty's appointment of the Hon. J. S. Walker, Hon. J. H. S. Martin, and Hon. George W. Macfarlane.

HON. J. S. WALKER.

This gentleman has been a resident of the Kingdom since 1854. During the long period of his residence he has been generally engaged as an active and enterprising merchant. In 1874 he was first invited to take office as Minister of Finance, having resigned he was again called to this important office in 1880 and resigned the position in May 1882; in 1886 His Majesty appointed Mr. Walker to be a Privy Councillor of State. The Legislature of 1882 having created the office of Auditor-General he was the first appointee and still holds that important office. Mr. Walker is esteemed as a man of rare trustworthiness of character and fidelity of spirit. He is well informed in regard to all the interests of this Kingdom and is eminently well qualified to be a capable Councillor of State and a judicious legislator.

HON. J. H. S. MARTIN.

This gentleman is a native of the Kingdom. He has been twice returned as a representative of the people and fulfilled creditably his duties as a legislator. He is at the present time District Justice in the district of Kau, Hawaii and is esteemed as a

very exemplary and trustworthy man.

HON. GEORGE W. MACFARLANE.

This new Noble has been long and favorably known as an active young merchant of great enterprise. He has been a friend of the King for many years. His Majesty placed him on His staff giving him the rank of Colonel. He went to Europe as Special Commissioner of Immigration in 1882, and fulfilled the duties of this important appointment with credit to himself and advantage to the country. In 1883 he received an appointment from His Majesty as Privy Councillor of State. He has been decorated by His Majesty with the Orders of Grand Officer of the Order of Kapiolani, Knight Commander of the Order of Kalakaua, and Knight Commander of the Order of the Crown of Hawaii, and has received Royal foreign decorations from the King of Portugal, King of Serbia, Emperor of Japan and the King of Siam. The Honorable Noble is esteemed as a gentleman of superior business ability and is a valuable addition to the councils of the nation. Mr. Macfarlane possesses certain claims to the distinguished honor that has just been conferred upon him. He was born on the Islands, has lived here all his years; has been a life long friend of His Majesty, and is thoroughly identified with the best interests of the nation. His many friends, we feel assured, will be prepared to congratulate him on his appointment.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

I learn from your report of the proceedings in the Supreme Court that the Oriental Telephone Co. Limited, have had another lawsuit in this Kingdom, in which they were again successful. From the verdict returned by the jury, it was evident that the actions of Mr. E. P. Adams were not fully endorsed by the twelve gentlemen who were drawn to settle the matter in dispute, at the same time they evinced a sympathy for Mr. Adams, no doubt, on account of the unenviable position in which he had been inadvertently placed in his business relations in this city in consequence of his holding the agency of the Oriental Co. Looking at it in a strictly business point of view it was not a lucrative agency, and of this Mr. Adams had a fair warning in July last when he proposed to Mr. Ellis (Mr. Ellis then being an employee of Mr. A.) to join him in partnership. When these business relations were entered into by the two gentlemen named, Mr. Ellis "specially agreed that he (Mr. A.) should resign all connection with the Oriental Telephone Co. at the end of the year." Mr. Adams having severed his connection, and the London company having no further interests in the telephonic operations on these Islands, I feel sure I will be endorsed when I say it is the wish of the public that Mr. Adams will soon recoup what he has lost through his having so honorably filled the dual positions of Agent and President of the Oriental Telephone Company.

There is one Government office in this city to which everyone, male and female, pay occasional visits. I allude to the Postoffice. This much valued and fairly well-conducted institution does not possess the necessary facilities for supplying the public wants. Your editorial article last week contained several suggestions that ought to be acted upon without delay. I will venture to make one more suggestion. It is, to have a special delivery window for ladies I have seen ladies who have been forced to wait for hours with the delusive hope of obtaining a hearing at the delivery window, and finally have to retire unheard and come again next day, while young men have elbowed their way to the front in a manner that would not be becoming on the part of their sisters. Until the delivery system by messenger is inaugurated, and this ought to be done at once, the ladies should receive the attention that their innate modesty demands.

And still another daily newspaper to be published in this city. It certainly is not needed, and it most assuredly cannot be a money making speculation, for what with the low rates of subscription and advertising, and a limited, in fact very limited number of subscribers, it is impossible for

so many papers to exist and return a profit to the proprietors.

I anticipate seeing the reporters' table in the Legislative Assembly surrounded by nine or ten reporters there being so many newspapers to be furnished with political pabulum. This is a very different state of affairs from the Sessions preceding the last one, when, perhaps, one Hawaiian and one foreigner might have been seen occasionally scratching down a few notes of the "days doings."

While writing on the subject of newspapers and reporters, I am reminded of the unnecessary pain that is often inflicted upon the wives and families of those who through the indiscretion of an ambitious reporter to make himself notorious, are noticed in a malicious manner in a two or three line item. Such introductions as, "From a private source it is learned," or "We are credibly informed," followed by some unfounded and totally untruthful statements, reach the sensitive mind of some one interested, and create, in some cases, an irreparable injury. It was, only two weeks ago that a gentleman in this city, who met with a slight accident that confined him to his home for a day or two, had one special request to make of the first friend who called to enquire how he was getting along. It was this, "Please ask the newspaper reporters to say nothing about it; Mrs. — is on a visit to Maui, and if she read of my having met with the very slightest accident, it would mar her pleasure and cause her immediate return." I read of another forcible instance of the misery that reporters inflict on ladies. It was in your foreign news column wherein it stated that the Queen of Tahiti preferred to encounter a voyage round the Horn, rather than be bored by the reporters on the continent of America, or something to that effect. Reporters beware, and think twice before you inadvertently hurt a lady's feelings.

CROWQUILL.

EXCHANGE.

FROM THE DAILY P. C. A.

In what we have heard and read of late on the subject of the currency, and of the ruling rates of exchange on foreign countries, it seems to us that there is an unfortunate tendency to mix the two up together in an illogical way. That the course of exchange should be against this country at the present time is a matter with which the nature of our currency has nothing to do. It is a result of the fact that the liabilities of the community falling due from mail to mail to foreigners exceed in amount the value of our available exports. These liabilities do not arise solely from current imports of foreign goods which must be paid for. Large sums go away from the country in the way of interest, or profits, on foreign capital which is invested here. Considerable sums also which are earned here, go to support absent families, pay for the education of the children of residents, and so forth. There are also many former residents now living abroad, some temporarily, some permanently, who still derive the whole or an important part of their income from Hawaii. When all these payments put together exceed the value of the country's exports of produce, exchange is against us. If such a state of things could continue for any length of time the community, taken as a whole, would be bankrupt, its debts could not be paid in full. Such a state of things, however, cannot last long, imports diminish when the purchasing power of the people is reduced, and in the end a reaction occurs which (in any normal condition of affairs) brings the payments to foreign countries within the means of the community.

Such is the condition of affairs here at the present time, and such will be the remedy. How does our currency affect it? There is one way in which the new Hawaiian coinage has affected it, viz:—that instead of being paid for at distant periods, and at properly selected intervals, it has fallen into the rank of an impost which has had to be paid for promptly, and so added an inconveniently large sum to the aggregate liability of the community just at the time when our staple export has fallen in value to a serious extent. In this incidental way the currency and the condition of exchanges have been brought into relation to one another. The effect would, however, have been just the same if there had been an importation of merchandise in excess to the same amount. We are told, however, that if we had a

currency almost entirely of U. S. gold coin, exchange could not go above a certain figure, because, if it did, coin would be shipped instead of drafts being purchased. It has actually been suggested that gold coin should be imported, in order that we may be able to use it in this way seriously proposed to make a new importation which would add a new liability to the present excess of liabilities over exports. But let us suppose that the coin were in the country—that our silver dollars were transmuted into United States gold coin. This would go away—for lack of value in sugar we should ship gold. And what would become of our currency? No country can afford to ship gold away to an extent which forms more than a trifling percentage of its currency, unless the gold be the immediate product of its own mines. If the coin needed for currency be shipped away in a wholesale manner, what remains will go up in price, just as exchange has done. Every remaining gold piece would be found to have an increased purchasing power. The operation of shipment would have to be stopped by the reduction of payments, just as the high value of exchange drafts will have to be pulled down by the same process.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

The After Glow.

MR. EDITOR:—In looking over some of the scientific publications issued during the last half of 1883, my attention has been called to notes on the eruption of the crater of Krakatau, in Java, on Aug. 27th; these notes having reference to the question as to whether the strange appearance of the atmosphere noticeable over a large part of the globe in the months following that eruption were to be attributed to the presence of matter ejected into the upper regions of the air from Krakatau, or not.

Having observed this same unnatural appearance of the sun and sky in Micronesia, I venture to send you my notes of the same, hoping they may be of some interest and value.

Being in the Kingsmill Group, I note that on September 7th, while at the island of Taupateua, near the line, "for several days past the sky has been covered with a light haze, sometimes cloudy. The sun like a clear silver disc. At 6 A. M. can be viewed with the naked eye. Temp. 86° Fah."

September 8th, off the same island. "The sun curiously dull, like tarnished silver; beautiful display of curious clouds from the East horizon to the zenith, in fine lines overlaid at an angle of about 45° with others."

September 14th, off Kuria, a little further north. "Most brilliant sunset; gorgeous hues; a rich crimson and blood color, with bars of deep blue radiating from the West."

September 23rd: "At sunrise the sky in the East of a most delicate pink. The natives on several of the islands visited in September spoke of the strange appearance of the sun, thinking it must be 'sick,' and I found upon inquiry, that many of the traders throughout the groups had noticed the haze and the unusual colors displayed in the sky at sunrise and sunset, for a considerable time."

That the earth's atmosphere was filled with some foreign matter capable of intercepting some of the rays of light from the sun in September and October of last year, is perhaps beyond doubt, and that the source from which this matter comes was the crater of Krakatau, seems probable, when we take into consideration the known violence of the eruption, or more properly speaking, explosion, from the mountain. From the accounts received it would seem that the mountain blew up, as it were, and was almost entirely destroyed.

That such an explosion was capable of projecting gaseous matter into the upper portion of the earth's atmosphere beyond the influence of the currents of air immediately surrounding the earth is by no means improbable; that it did so the weight of evidence seems to prove.

In contemplating such a possibility it must be borne in mind that solid matter ejected from a volcano may be in an inconceivably minute state of subdivision, and still be quite capable of intercepting rays of sunlight.

Prof. Tyndall has demonstrated that clear water can be rendered distinctly blue by particles of foreign matter that cannot be detected by a microscope magnifying 100,000 times. Now the length of a wave of red light is rather more than 1.50000 of an inch, hence it will be seen that a volcanic eruption may project into the atmosphere particles that would intercept the sun's rays in such a manner as to produce a "haze," and still be too small to be distinguished by our best microscopes.

In this connection it may be stated that the probabilities are that a very large proportion of the matter projected into the upper atmosphere by volcanic force is sulphurous acid gas; i.e., one atom of sulphur and two of oxygen united; and such an explosion as demolished the mountain of Krakatau, and created a wave whose tremendous destructive effect illustrated its magnitude, could easily force a huge volume

of this gas even into space. Admitting, then, that sulphurous acid gas was emitted from Krakatau, in the recent eruption, and that the force of that eruption was great enough to project that gas into the upper regions of the earth's atmosphere, if not beyond, it remains to be seen in what manner this gas would effect the light the sun. Quoting here largely from one of Professor Tyndall's lectures on the *Scientific Use of the Imagination*, I find that "it has been recently shown in a great number of instances that waves of ether issuing from the sun * * * are competent to shake asunder the atoms of gaseous molecules. Therefore, the components of the molecules of sulphurous acid are shaken asunder by the ether waves."

This action liberates a body—sulphur—which at ordinary temperatures is a solid, and which, therefore, soon becomes an object of the senses. These four atoms of sulphur gradually coalesce, and from particles which grow larger by continued accretion until they become sky matter. In this condition they are invisible themselves, but competent to send an amount of wave motion to the retina sufficient to produce the firmamental blue. In this state no microscope can cope with them. But they continually grow larger, and pass by insensible gradations into the state of cloud, when they can no longer elude the armed eye. Thus, without solution of continuity, we start with matter in the molecules, and end with matter in the mass; sky-matter being the middle term of the series of transformations."

The "firmamental blue" is the only tint or color alluded to by Prof. Tyndall as being produced by the interception of some of the sun's rays; the scope of the lecture from which I have quoted not leading him to the discussion of the appearance of the other colors seen, more especially at sunrise and sunset, which colors and tints we know are due usually to the presence of more or less of vapor in the atmosphere, and in the present instance, probably, to sulphurous acid gas from the volcano of Krakatau.

C.

THE RECENT FLOOD.

The Heaviest Rainfall for Thirty Years.

Throughout Sunday and Monday last the trade winds blew with terrific force. About 9 o'clock on Monday night the wind subsided and the sky became suddenly overcast. About 11 o'clock rain commenced to fall, and before midnight it came down in torrents. It continued without cessation until two o'clock on Tuesday morning, after which there was a temporary lull. Before 3 o'clock, however, the rainfall was renewed with increased force. The streams began to rise rapidly, and the noise caused by the rushing waters awoke all who resided in the vicinity of the streams. Between five and six o'clock on Tuesday morning Nuanu stream reached its maximum height. The banks were covered far and wide beyond the ordinary water course, and in its headlong career it carried away fences, trees, taro patches, and even a few horses that happened to be grazing in the neighborhood of the river banks. It finally reached the girder of the second bridge on the Valley road, and being diverted somewhat by the resistance it there met with, the waters rushed across that lot of land at the mauka corner of the Pauoa and Valley roads, on which is a private house, a store, and several sheds and out-houses. A brick building that has stood for about twenty years, and known as "the distillery," was the first to succumb to the devastating element. The mauka and mauka walls were washed away, and solid portions of the brickwork—about four feet square—were hurled twenty feet from the original structure, while single bricks were carried away entirely. The domicile of the Portuguese storekeeper was flooded, and a large portion of his stock-in-trade was under water. An express wagon was overturned and literally demolished. In endeavoring to save some of his property, the Portuguese was knocked down by the force of the water, and his right ribs were considerably bruised. He is rendered incapable of following his vocation for several days, and probably weeks. This man reports further having lost 49 chickens, which were carried away with the debris. The water rushing over the Pauoa road flooded several private lots mauka of the bridge. In the neighborhood of Montgomery Square and Smith's Bridge, there are evidences of a disastrous inundation, and general damage done in all directions. Proceeding seawards, the waters spread over the flat known as Kamakela and while standing on King Street bridge yesterday morning, the effects of the flood were visible on all sides. A large portion of the newly metalled road is now in the fish ponds, while most of the floating material has disappeared from view, having been carried out to sea.

Judging from the reports of the flood in the Waikiki district there appear to have been even heavier rains in Manoa than in Nuanu, but the damage is not so heavy, as the land mauka of the valley is comparatively flat, thereby allowing the waters to spread. At four o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, the highest water mark was 14 feet above the running stream at that hour.

As viewed from the S. S. Alameda, after rounding Diamond Head, an eye witness describes the scene as grand in the extreme. The mountain tops were hidden in the clouds from which there apparently issued foaming waterfalls in several directions.

Some of the oldest foreign residents record this as being the heaviest freshet within their recollection. The damage cannot possibly be estimated in a day, but we have been furnished with news of losses on all sides. From Waimanalo we learn that several acres of cane were under water and the railway plant has been damaged in many places.